



MS APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS
PATENT
3613-0102P

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IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of Before the Board of Appeals
Asa G. KLING et al. Appeal No.:
Appl. No.: 09/911,733 Group: 2179
Filed: July 25, 2001 Examiner: SARA M. HANNE
Conf.: 5601
For: PRODUCT COST CONTROL GRAPHICAL USER
INTERFACE

APPEAL BRIEF TRANSMITTAL FORM

MS APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

April 28, 2005

Sir:

Transmitted herewith is an Appeal Brief on behalf of the Appellants in connection with the above-identified application.

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A Notice of Appeal was filed on February 28, 2005.

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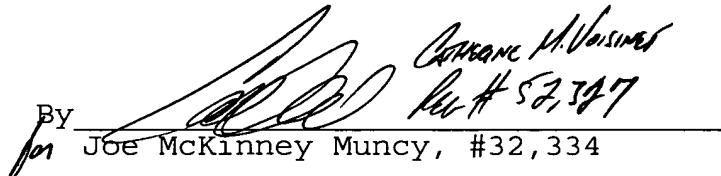
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Respectfully submitted,

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EXAMINER: Sara M. HANNE

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APPEAL BRIEF



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APPEAL NO.:

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FILED: July 25, 2001

EXAMINER: Sara M. HANNE

FOR: PRODUCT COST CONTROL GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

APPEAL BRIEF
ON BEHALF OF APPELLANTS:
ASA KLING AND BJORN SVENSSON

MS APPEAL BRIEF

Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

April 28, 2005

Sir:

This appeal is from the decision of the Examiner dated November 26, 2004, finally rejecting claims 1-16, 18, and 20-23, which are reproduced as an Appendix to this Brief. Appellants hereby submit the following Appeal Brief in support of the Notice of Appeal filed February 28, 2005.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any appropriate fees under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16, 1.17, and 1.21 that may be required by this paper and to credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448.

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I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is the assignee of the entire interest in the above-captioned patent application, SCA Hygiene Products AB, SE-405 03 Göteborg, Sweden.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals or interferences that will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

III. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claim 1-16, 18, and 20-23 are currently pending in this application. Claims 1-16, 18, and 20-23 are rejected and the subject of the present appeal. Claims 1, 8, 13, 16, and 23 are independent.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments were filed after the Final rejection dated November 26, 2004.

V. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The claimed invention is a data displaying interface where the interface comprises a page (e.g., Fig. 15) including a field 1 for selecting a desired institution, a field 2 for selecting a desired period, and a button 3 for displaying one of a plurality of reports containing information relating to usage of a plurality of specific incontinence products pertaining to a selected institution and a selected period. (Specification, p. 16, para. [0079]). The page further includes means 3 for selecting one or more periods for display on one of the plurality of reports. The page further includes means 4 for selecting a currency type used on one of the plurality of reports.

The data displaying interface further comprises a subsequent page (Fig. 16) obtainable by way of actuation of the button, a content of the subsequent page being chosen from the plurality of reports, wherein the content is determined based upon a last displayed report of the plurality of reports. (Pp. 16-17, paras. [0079]-[0080]). The content of the subsequent page is a summary report wherein the summary report includes detailed information pertaining to the products used in the selected institution over the selected period. The summary report further includes a graph pertaining to costs associated with the product used (Fig. 16A). The summary report further includes a graph pertaining to costs versus budget (Fig. 16B).

The plurality of reports include at least a summary report (Fig. 16), a detail report (Fig. 19), and a ward report (Fig. 21). The summary report includes information relating to major product groups 19 used in the selected institution and over a selected number of periods. The major product groups are each comprised of specific incontinence products related to a respective one of major product groups (reference no. 20). The detailed report includes information relating to specific products of major product groups (Fig. 19A, reference no. 19), the specific products each being an incontinence product.

The claimed invention is further directed to a product cost control method comprising storing data representative of the use of a plurality of specific incontinence products, creating a graphical user interface accessible by at least one user, the graphical user interface including access to a plurality of reports containing information based upon the data, and providing an interface accessible from at least one of the plurality of reports, the interface containing administrator analysis information pertaining to the data wherein the analysis information is utilized to regulate incontinence care for patients in an institution. (Specification, p. 47, paras. [00105]-[00106]).

The summary of the claimed invention herein is made to comply with the Patent Office rules in submitting briefs and is not to be considered as limiting the claimed invention. Further, the references to the specification herein are exemplary, and additional support for these claim elements may be found in different portions of the specification.

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The Final Office Action provides five (5) grounds of rejection for review on appeal.

- (1) Claims 1-2, 4-5, 8, 13-14, and 22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Devine et al.* (USP 6,631,402) (hereinafter “*Devine*”) and further in view of *Kanor et al.* (USP 6,384,728) (hereinafter “*Kanor*”);
- (2) claim 3 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Devine* and *Kanor*, and further in view of *Cunningham et al.* (USP 6,029,139) (hereinafter “*Cunningham*”);
- (3) claims 6-7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Devine* and *Kanor*, and further in view of *Amado* (USP 5,701,400) (hereinafter “*Amado*”);
- (4) claims 9-12 and 15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Devine* and *Kanor*, and further in view of *Anderson et al.* (USP 5,974,396) (hereinafter “*Anderson*”); and
- (5) claims 16, 18, 20, 21, and 23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Anderson* in view of *Kanor*.

VII. ARGUMENTS

A. The Rejection of Claims 1-2, 4-5, 8, 13-14, and 22 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as Being Unpatentable over *Devine* in View of *Kanor* Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness

1. Argument Summary

The reasoning provided in support of the rejection of claims 1-2, 4-5, 8, 13-14, and 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Devine* in view of *Kanor* fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness. Generally, the deficiencies of the rejection are that (a) the rejection attributes certain claimed features to the references that a detailed reading of the references reveals are not taught therein; (b) when the nature and purpose of the device of *Devine* is recognized, it is evident that there is no suggestion or motivation in either of the references cited in support of that rejection or in knowledge generally available to those skilled in the art to modify *Devine* in a manner asserted by the rejection; and (c) by asserting certain modifications to the device of *Devine* would have been obvious without a proper suggestion or motivation in the applied references or elsewhere to make the asserted modifications, the rejection appears to rely on impermissible hindsight reasoning. Such deficiencies exist for the rejection of each of claims 1-2, 4-5, 8, 13-14, and 22.

2. Legal Requirements of *Prima facie* Obviousness

To establish *prima facie* obviousness, all claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art and the asserted modification or combination of the prior art must be supported by some teaching, suggestion, or motivation in the applied references or in knowledge generally available to one skilled in the art. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir 1988); *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). The prior art must suggest the desirability of the modification in order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *In re Brouwer*, 77 F.3d 422, 425, 37 USPQ2d 1663, 1666 (Fed. Cir. 1995). It can also be said that the prior art must collectively suggest or point to the claimed invention to support a finding of obviousness. *In re Hedges*, 783 F.2d

1038, 1041, 228 USPQ 685, 687 (Fed. Cir. 1986); *In re Ehrreich*, 590 F.2d 902, 908-909, 200 USPQ 504, 510 (C.C.P.A. 1979).

The teaching or suggestion to make the asserted combination or modification of the primary reference must be found in the prior art and cannot be gleaned from applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). In other words, the use of hindsight to reconstruct the claimed invention is impermissible. *Uniroyal Inc. v. Rudlan-Wiley Corp.*, 5 USPQ 1434 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

Finally, when considering the differences between the primary reference and the claimed invention, the question for assessing obviousness is not whether the differences themselves would be been obvious, but instead whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious. *Stratoflex Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp.*, 713 F.2d 1530, 218 USPQ 871 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

3. The Rejection Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness of Independent Claim 1

Independent claim 1 is directed to a data displaying interface, the interface comprising a page including a field for selecting a desired institution, a field for selecting a desired period, and a button for displaying one of a plurality of reports containing information relating to usage of a plurality of specific incontinence products pertaining to a selected institution and a selected period.

In maintaining the rejection of independent claim 1 based on *Devine* and *Kanor*, the Final Office Action asserts on page 2, para. 3, as follows:

...Devine et al. teaches a data-displaying interface with a page including fields for selecting a desired institution (Figure 9g) and a desired period (Figure 9c) along with a button for displaying one of a plurality of reports (Figure 9b, Ref. 323) containing information that corresponds with the selected institution and time period ("dialog screen 296 presented to the user showing all the report customization categories for building a new report and editing an existing report.", Column 19, lines 53-55). While Devine et al. teaches generating an interface for selecting an institution and period and generating reports via a button corresponding to the selected information,

they fail to teach generating the information relating to usage of specific incontinence products as recited in the claims. In the same field of the invention, Kanor et al. teaches a product monitoring system similar to that of Devine et al. In addition, Kanor et al. further teaches the monitoring of incontinence products (Column 2, lines 35-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Devine et al. and Kanor et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface for selecting an institution and period and generating reports via a button corresponding to the selected information taught by Devine et al. to include the incontinence product data of Kanor et al., in order to obtain a reporting system for incontinence product usage. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a way to monitor usage and spending of incontinence products would have been obtained, as taught by Kanor et al.

Appellants disagree with the Examiner's characterization of the cited references, and further disagree that these references are properly combinable as these references are non-analogous art.

a. The Cited References Fail to Teach or Suggest All of the Claim Elements of Independent Claim 1

The disclosure of *Kanor* identifies a problem in the art of devices for monitoring personal conditions and indicating the condition to the wearer of the device and/or the caregiver by noting that prior art devices are typically designed as single function devices which monitor only a single condition. Further, *Kanor* identifies a second problem with personal monitoring devices as prior art device have been designed to monitor the patient and not the level of care given to the patient. Specifically, *Kanor* notes that there is no manner of monitoring the frequency or alacrity with which the caregiver responds to the warning signal emitted by the detecting device and tends to the wearer. Finally, *Kanor* notes that the use of personal monitoring devices gives no assurance that the device will actually be used as intended. (Col. 2, lines 1-22).

Kanor solves these problems by providing a monitoring system to detect the occurrence of an undesired condition which may cause discomfort to an individual. *Kanor* identifies these conditions to include wetness (such as that caused by enuresis), and lack of physical movement (which may

cause bed sores). The monitoring system of *Kanor* may be formed to indicate the monitored condition for detection only by the wearer or for ready detection by another individual, such as a caregiver. By using this device a caregiver need use only a single monitoring system to monitor more than one condition of the patient, e.g., whether the patient has soiled undergarments and/or bed sheets and also whether the patient needs to be turned or to have his or her position otherwise adjusted to prevent the development of bed sores. (Col. 2, lines 26-44).

The monitoring system includes a processing means such as a microprocessor that performs various functions such as monitoring the occurrence of a particular condition and the frequency with which the condition has been alleviated. The processing means may be designed to record that a monitored event has occurred and also to record the time elapsed between emission of the indicator signal (indicating that the monitored condition or event has been detected) and attendance to the patient by the caregiver. (Col. 2, lines 53-65).

The device may be used to monitor the frequency and promptness with which the caregiver is attending to the patient. The processing means can further be configured to keep an ongoing record for future reference. This data may be uploaded to another processing means. (Col. 3, lines 1-6).

However, the present invention as set forth in claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, a button for displaying one of a plurality of reports containing information relating to usage of a plurality of specific incontinence products pertaining to a selected institution and a selected period. *Kanor* merely teaches monitoring at least one condition and indicating and storing the occurrence or detection of the condition. Specifically, the device of *Kanor* may detect wetness or another undesirable physical condition and may further store information directed to the time duration between the detection of the wetness and the alleviation of the condition. There is no teaching or

suggestion in *Kanor* that is directed to storing information relating to the usage of a plurality of specific incontinence products as set forth in the claim.

The Examiner has admitted that *Devine* fails to teach or suggest this claim element. Further, Appellants maintain that *Kanor* fails to cure the deficiencies of the teachings of *Devine*, assuming these references are combinable, which Appellants do not admit. As the Examiner has failed to provide references, either alone or in combination, that teach or suggest all of the claim elements, Appellants maintain that the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness.

b. The Examiner Fails to Provide Valid Motivation in Support of Her Rejection of Claim 1

In support of the Examiner's rejection of claim 1, the Examiner provides the following motivation:

...One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a way to monitor usage and spending of incontinence products would have been obtained, as taught by *Kanor* et al.

As noted above, there is no disclosure in *Kanor* that is directed to monitoring the usage of incontinence products. *Kanor* merely discloses detecting whether a certain physical condition exists with a patient. *Kanor* clearly discloses that this information is used to discern the level of care given to a patient. As *Kanor* fails to teach or suggest this claim element, Appellants maintain that one of ordinary skill would not have been motivated to combine the teachings of *Devine* with the teachings of *Kanor* as asserted by the Examiner since this teaching clearly cannot be discerned from *Kanor*.

Further, there are no teachings, either in the references themselves, or within the knowledge of one skilled in the art to make the purported combination. As such, Appellants respectfully submit that there is no motivation to make the combination as asserted by the Examiner. As the Examiner has failed to provide proper motivation to combine the teachings of the cited references, Appellants maintain that the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness.

c. The Rejection of Independent Claim 1 Relies on Impermissible Hindsight Reasoning

By asserting that it would have been obvious to modify *Devine* to include the purported features of *Kanor*, with no suggestion or motivation in the applied references or elsewhere to do so, the rejection appears to rely on Appellant's own specification resulting in impermissible hindsight reasoning.

d. The Rejection of Independent Claim 1 Relies on Non-Analogous Art

In reliance on *Devine* and *Kanor*, Appellants maintain that the Examiner has relied on non-analogous art in support of the outstanding rejection.

A prerequisite to making a determination of obviousness is determining what is "prior art" in order to consider whether the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art. 35 U.S.C. § 103. Although § 103 does not, by its terms, define the art to which the subject matter sought to be patented pertains, this determination is frequently couched in terms of whether or not the art is analogous, i.e., whether the art is too remote to be treated as prior art. *In re Clay*, 966 F.2d 656, 23 USPQ2d 1058 (citing to *In re Sovish*, 769 F.2d 739, 741, 226 USPQ 771, 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985)).

Two criteria have evolved for determining whether prior art is analogous: (1) whether the art is in the same field of endeavor, regardless of the problem addressed; and (2) if the reference is not within the field of the inventor's endeavor, whether the reference still is reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is involved. *Id.* at 1060. In support of the Examiner's rejection of claim 1, the Examiner asserts "in the same field of the invention, *Kanor* teaches a

product monitoring system similar to that of *Devine*." Appellants maintain that neither of these references are similar to Appellants' field of endeavor.

As indicated in the field of the invention of Appellants' specification, the present invention relates to user interfaces for displaying computer storage database information, and more particularly, to graphical user interfaces providing computer stored database information relating to incontinence products used by specific institutions or groups of institutions. As described within the Detailed Description and the figures, the graphical user interface relating to incontinence products used by specific institutions or groups of institutions are disclosed.

In contrast, the disclosure of *Devine*, as stated in the Field of the Invention, is directed to information delivery systems and particularly to an Internet-based reporting service for customers requesting information located at remote back-end intranet servers of telecommunications service entities. Clearly, the disclosure of *Devine* is not within the same field of endeavor as the Appellants.

The disclosure of *Kanor*, as recited in the Field of the Invention, is directed to a device or system for monitoring a personal condition and indicating such condition to the wearer of the device and/or to a caregiver. More particularly, the invention of *Kanor* relates to a monitoring system utilizing a microprocessor to monitor a personal condition and to indicate occurrence of such condition. Again, clearly the disclosure of *Kanor* is not within the same field of endeavor as the Appellants.

Additionally, neither of the references are reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is involved. *Devine* identifies a problem in the telecommunications field that telecommunications service providers provide many different services and further notes that many of the associated service applications have been developed independently over time and operate on many different platforms. (Col. 1, lines 36-40). In solving this problem, *Devine* provides an

Intranet/Internet/Web-based reporting system infrastructure employing report manager and report scheduler server components, and report requestor and viewer client components enabling customers to define various reports relating to their telecommunications network usage in addition to managing the generation and presentation of specific reports. (Col. 2, lines 17-23).

In contrast, the problem identified in the Background portion of Appellants' specification notes that due to conventional closed systems where the manufacturer and the consumer each have autonomous databases, statistical information relating to incontinence products, that may lead to a cost benefit for both the manufacturer and consumer, may be unavailable to the involved parties. The specification notes it would be desirable to provide a graphical user interface that summarizes consumed incontinence product information in a simple, easy to understand and user-friendly format and that it would be desirable to allow a consumer to review consumed incontinence product information relating to specific institutions owned or affiliated with a customer. (Specification, Paras. [0004]-[0005]).

Clearly, the problem to be solved in *Devine* is not reasonably pertinent to the particular problem as set forth in Appellants' invention.

The disclosure of *Kanor* identifies a problem with personal monitoring devices in that they are designed as single function devices that monitor only a single condition. (Col. 2, lines 1-4). Further, *Kanor* identifies another drawback of known personal monitoring devices as monitoring the patient and not the level of care given to the patient. Specifically, *Kanor* notes that there is no manner of monitoring the frequency or alacrity with which the caregiver responds to the warning signal emitted by the detecting device and tends to the wearer. (Col. 2, lines 14-20).

Again, the problem of *Kanor* is not reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the Appellants are involved.

As neither of the references are within Appellants' field of endeavor and, further, as neither of the references are reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the Appellants are involved, Appellants' maintain that the Examiner has cited non-analogous art in support of his rejection of claim 1. As such, Appellants maintain that claim 1 is patentable over the cited references.

4. The Rejection Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness of Dependent Claims 2, 4, and 5

Claims 2, 4, and 5 depend either directly or indirectly from claim 1. Appellants submit that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on *Devine* in view of *Kanor* fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness for dependent claims 2, 4, and 5 at least for the reasons set forth above with regard to claim 1. Appellants further submit that dependent claims 2, 4, and 5 are separately patentable and offer the following additional argument for the invention of claims 2, 4, and 5.

The rejection of claims 2, 4 and 5 asserts that *Devine* teaches the incremental features as recited therein. Appellants respectfully submit, however, that the rejection's reliance on *Devine* as allegedly teaching this claim feature fails to make up for the deficiencies of the rejection as applied to claim 1. Thus, *Devine*, taken alone or in combination with *Kanor*, assuming these references are combinable, which Appellants do not admit, fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness of dependent claims 2, 4, and 5.

5. The Rejection Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness of Independent Claim 8

Independent claim 8 is directed to a method for displaying data comprising generating a graphical user interface having a user selectable field pertaining to specific institutions, another user selectable field pertaining to specific time periods, means for selecting a number of periods, means for selecting a currency type, and a button and generating a subsequent graphical user interface upon

actuation of the button, the subsequent graphical user interface being a report chosen from a plurality of predefined reports, wherein the report includes information relating to usage of a plurality of specific incontinence products relating to a selected institution and a specific time period.

As noted above with regard to claim 1, Appellants maintain that the purported combination of references fails to teach or suggest information relating to usage of a plurality of specific incontinence products. As such, Appellants maintain the Examiner has failed to provide references that teach or suggest this claim element, in combination with the other elements set forth in claim 8. Further, with regard to claim 1, the Examiner has failed to provide proper motivation to combine the teachings of the references and, based upon the Examiner's failure to provide proper motivation, appears to rely on Appellants' own specification, which amounts to impermissible hindsight. Finally, the Examiner has cited non-analogous art in support of the claim rejections. For all of these reasons, Appellants maintain that the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Appellants maintain that claim 8 is patentable over the references as cited.

6. The Rejection Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness of Independent Claim 13

Independent claim 13 is directed to a method for providing institutional specific information, the method comprising the steps of providing a graphical user interface accessible using required login information; generating one of a plurality of reports based upon user selected institutional information and user selected periods of time; and displaying on any one of the plurality of reports specific information relating to incontinence products used in the user selected institutional information and during the user selected periods of time.

As noted above with regard to claim 1, Appellants maintain that the purported combination of references fails to teach or suggest information relating to usage of a plurality of specific incontinence products. As such, Appellants maintain the Examiner has failed to provide references

that teach or suggest this claim element, in combination with the other elements set forth in claim 13. Further, with regard to claim 1, the Examiner has failed to provide proper motivation to combine the teachings of the references and, based upon the Examiner's failure to provide proper motivation, appears to rely on Appellants' own specification, which amounts to impermissible hindsight. Finally, the Examiner has cited non-analogous art in support of the claim rejections. For all of these reasons, Appellants maintain that the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Appellants maintain that claim 13 is patentable over the references as cited.

7. The Rejection Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness of Dependent Claim 14

Claim 14 depends directly from claim 13. Appellants submit that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on *Devine* in view of *Kanor* fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness for dependent claim 14 for at least the reasons set forth above with regard to claim 13. Appellants further submit that dependent claim 14 is separately patentable and offer the following additional argument for the invention of claim 14.

The invention of claim 14 provides wherein the user-selected institutional information is a specific user-selected hospital or a group of hospitals previously grouped together.

In support of the Examiner's rejection of claim 14, the Examiner admits that neither of the references teach or suggest this claim element. The Examiner further asserts on page 6 of the Final Official Action as follows:

...Within the field of the invention, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for the institutions to include a hospital since they are monitoring incontinence products usage. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a way to monitor usage and spending of incontinence products in hospitals would have been obtained.

Appellants disagree that this claim element would be obvious in light of the teachings of the references, and further disagree that there is motivation to combine the teachings as asserted by the Examiner.

a. The Rejection of Claim 14 Fails to Teach or Suggest All of the Claim Elements

In support of her rejection of claim 14, the Examiner admits that neither of the references teach or suggest the elements as set forth in claim 14. However, the Examiner fails to provide any reference that cures the deficiencies of the teachings of the references. As the Examiner has failed to provide references that teach or suggest all of the claim elements, Appellants respectfully submit that the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103. As such, Appellants maintain that claim 14 is not obvious over the references as cited.

b. The Examiner's Rejection Fails to Provide Proper Motivation in Support of the Rejection of Claim 14

In support of the Examiner's rejection of claim 14, the Examiner asserts it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to include a hospital since they are monitoring incontinence products usage. However, as set forth with regard to claim 1, neither *Devine* nor *Kanor* teach or suggest monitoring incontinence products usage. As such, there would be no teachings either in the references themselves or to one skilled in the art to provide sufficient motivation to combine the teachings in order to arrive at the conclusion to which the Examiner has arrived. As such, Appellants maintain that there is no motivation to combine the teachings as cited by the Examiner. Thus, the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness of 35 U.S.C. § 103.

c. The Rejection of Claim 14 Relies on Impermissible Hindsight Reasoning

By asserting that it would have been obvious to modify *Devine* to include the purported features of *Kanor*, with no suggestion or motivation in the applied references or elsewhere to do so,

the rejection appears to rely on Appellants' own specification resulting in impermissible hindsight reasoning.

8. The Rejection Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness of Dependent Claim 22

Claim 22 depends directly from claim 13. Appellants submit that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on *Devine* in view of *Kanor* fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness for dependent claim 22 at least for the reasons set forth above with regard to claim 13. Appellants further submit that dependent claim 22 is separately patentable and offer the following additional argument for the invention of claim 22.

The rejection of claim 22 asserts that *Kanor* teaches the incremental features as recited therein. Appellants respectfully submit, however, that the rejection's reliance on *Kanor* as allegedly teaching this claim feature fails to make up for the deficiencies of the rejection as applied to claim 13. Thus, *Devine*, taken alone or in combination with *Kanor*, assuming these references are combinable, which Appellants do not admit, fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness of dependent claim 22.

B. The Rejection of Claim 3 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as Being Unpatentable Over *Devine* and *Kanor*, and Further in View of *Cunningham*, Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness

Claim 3 depends directly from claim 1. Appellants submit that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on *Devine* and *Kanor*, and further in view of *Cunningham*, fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness for dependent claim 3 for at least the reasons set forth above with regard to claim 1. Appellants further submit that dependent claim 3 is separately patentable and offers the following additional argument for the invention of claim 3.

The rejection of claim 3 asserts that *Cunningham* teaches the incremental features as recited therein. Appellants respectfully submit, however, that the rejection's reliance on *Cunningham* as

allegedly teaching this claim feature fails to make up for the deficiencies of the rejection as applied to claim 1. Thus, *Cunningham*, taken alone or in combination with *Devine* and *Kanor*, assuming these references are combinable, which Appellants do not admit, fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness of dependent claim 3.

C. The Rejection of Claims 6 and 7 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as Being Unpatentable Over *Devine* and *Kanor*, and Further in View of *Amado*, Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness

1. The Rejection Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness of Dependent Claim 6

Claim 6 depends indirectly from claim 1. Appellants submit that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on *Devine* and *Kanor*, and further in view of *Amado*, fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness for dependent claim 6 for at least the reasons set forth above with regard to claim 1. Appellants further submit that dependent claim 6 is separately patentable and offer the following additional argument for the invention of claim 6.

The invention of claim 6 recites a data displaying interface wherein the summary report further includes a graph pertaining to costs associated with the products used.

In support of the Examiner's rejection of claim 6, the Examiner admits that neither *Devine* nor *Kanor* teach or suggest this claim element. The Examiner relies on the teachings of *Amado* to cure the deficiencies of the teachings of *Devine* and *Kanor*, citing to Fig. 55 and corresponding text. The Examiner provides motivation for the combination of the teachings in the Final Official Action on page 8 as follows:

...It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Devine et al. and Kanor et al. and Amado before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the product usage interface and reporting system relating to the usage of specific incontinence products taught by Devine et al. and Kanor et al. to include the cost and budget graphs for product usage of Amado, in order to obtain a graph representing the cost and budget figures for product usage relating to the usage of specific incontinence

products pertaining to a specific institution and time period. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a graphical representation of the analysis data results would have been obtained, as taught by *Amado*.

Appellants disagree that *Amado* teaches the elements as asserted by the Examiner. Appellants further disagree that there is proper motivation to combine the teachings of the cited references.

a. The Examiner Fails to Provide References that Teach or Suggest All of the Elements as Set Forth in Claim 6

Amado fails to teach or suggest the elements set forth in claim 6. The disclosure of *Amado* is directed to a system for applying artificial intelligence technology to data stored in databases and generates diagnostics that are user-definable interpretations of information in the database. Fig. 55 is used to show that action categories views are highly customizable wherein the user interface allows a user to tailor an application by defining customized screens with graphs, messages, personal notes, etc. However, there is no teaching or suggestion in *Amado* that is directed to a summary report further including a graph pertaining to costs associated with the products used. As the Examiner has failed to provide references that teach or suggest all of the claim elements, Appellants submit that the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 and, thus, claim 6 is allowable over the cited references.

b. The Examiner Fails to Provide Proper Motivation to Support Her Rejection of Claim 6

In support of her rejection of claim 6, the Examiner asserts it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in order to obtain a graph representing the cost and budget figures for product usage relating to the usage of specific incontinence products pertaining to a specific institution and time period. The Examiner further states one would have been motivated to make such a combination because a graphical representation of the analysis data results would have been obtained. First, Appellants maintain that this statement is insufficient in order to provide proper

motivation as to why one skilled in the art would have been motivated to combine the references. Further, as none of the cited references teach or suggest product usage relating to the usage of specific incontinence products, Appellants maintain that there is no motivation, either in the references as cited or in the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the teachings as purported by the Examiner. As the Examiner has failed to provide proper motivation to combine the teachings of the cited references, the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, and, thus, claim 6 is patentable over the references as cited.

c. The Rejection of Claim 6 Relies on Impermissible Hindsight Reasoning

By asserting that it would have been obvious to modify *Devine* to include the purported features of *Kanor*, with no suggestion or motivation in the applied references or elsewhere to do so, the rejection appears to rely on impermissible hindsight reasoning.

2. The Rejection Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness of Dependent Claim 7

Claim 7 depends indirectly from claim 1. Appellants submit that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on *Devine* and *Kanor*, and further in view of *Amado*, fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness for dependent claim 7 for at least the reasons set forth above with regard to claim 1. Appellants further submit that dependent claim 7 is separately patentable and offer the following additional argument for the invention of claim 7.

The invention of claim 7 recites a summary report including a graph pertaining to cost versus budget.

In support of the Examiner's rejection of claim 7, the Examiner admits that neither *Devine* nor *Kanor* teach or suggest this claim element. The Examiner relies on the teachings of *Amado* to cure the deficiencies of the teachings of *Devine* and *Kanor*, citing to Fig. 55 and corresponding text.

The Examiner provides motivation for the combination of the teachings in the Final Official Action on page 8 as follows:

...It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Devine et al. and Kanor et al. and Amado before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the product usage interface and reporting system relating to the usage of specific incontinence products taught by Devine et al. and Kanor et al. to include the cost and budget graphs for product usage of Amado, in order to obtain a graph representing the cost and budget figures for product usage relating to the usage of specific incontinence products pertaining to a specific institution and time period. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a graphical representation of the analysis data results would have been obtained, as taught by Amado.

Appellants disagree that *Amado* teaches the elements as asserted by the Examiner. Appellants further disagree that there is proper motivation to combine the teachings of the cited references.

a. The Examiner Fails to Provide References that Teach or Suggest All of the Elements as Set Forth in Claim 7

Amado fails to teach or suggest the elements set forth in claim 7. The disclosure of *Amado* is directed to a system for applying artificial intelligence technology to data stored in databases and generates diagnostics that are user-definable interpretations of information in the database. Fig. 55 is used to show that action categories views are highly customizable wherein the user interface allows a user to tailor an application by defining customized screens with graphs, messages, personal notes, etc. However, there is no teaching or suggestion in *Amado* that is directed to a summary report further including a graph pertaining to cost versus budget. As the Examiner has failed to provide references that teach or suggest all of the claim elements, Appellants submit that the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

b. The Examiner Fails to Provide Proper Motivation to Support Her Rejection of Claim 7

In support of her rejection of claim 7, the Examiner asserts it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in order to obtain a graph representing the cost and budget figures for product usage relating to the usage of specific incontinence products pertaining to a specific institution and time period. The Examiner further states one would have been motivated to make such a combination because a graphical representation of the analysis data results would have been obtained. First, Appellants maintain that this statement is insufficient in order to provide proper motivation as to why one skilled in the art would have been motivated to combine the references. Further, as none of the cited references teach or suggest product usage relating to the usage of specific incontinence products, Appellants maintain that there is no motivation, either in the references as cited or in the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the teachings as purported by the Examiner. As the Examiner has failed to provide proper motivation to combine the teachings of the cited references, the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 and thus, claim 7 is allowable over the references as cited.

c. The Rejection of Claim 7 Relies on Impermissible Hindsight Reasoning

By asserting that it would have been obvious to modify *Devine* to include the purported features of *Kanor*, with no suggestion or motivation in the applied references or elsewhere to do so, the rejection appears to rely on Appellants' own specification resulting in impermissible hindsight reasoning.

D. The Rejection of Claims 9-12 and 15 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as Being Unpatentable Over *Devine* and *Kanor*, and Further in View of *Anderson* Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness

1. The Rejection Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness of Dependent Claim 9

Claim 9 depends directly from claim 8. Appellants submit that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on *Devine* and *Kanor*, and further in view of *Anderson*, fails to establish *prima facie*

obviousness for dependent claim 9 for at least the reasons set forth above with regard to claim 8. Appellants further submit that dependent claim 9 is separately patentable and offer the following additional arguments for the invention of claim 9.

The invention set forth in claim 9 recites wherein the step of generating chooses the report from the plurality of predefined reports including at least a summary report, a detail report, and a ward report. The Examiner admits that neither *Devine* nor *Kanor* teach a ward report. The Examiner relies on the teachings of *Anderson* to cure the deficiencies of *Devine* and *Kanor*, referring to col. 12, lines 51-52 of *Anderson*. Appellants respectfully submit that these teachings are insufficient to cure the deficiencies of the teachings of *Devine* and *Kanor*, assuming these references are combinable, which Appellants do not admit. Appellants further submit that the Examiner has failed to provide proper motivation to combine the teachings of the references.

a. The Cited References Fail to Teach All of the Elements as Set Forth in Claim 9

The disclosure of *Anderson* is directed to a method and system for gathering and analyzing customer purchasing information permitting a retailer or retain chain to process transactional information involving large numbers of consumers and consumer products. However, there is no disclosure in *Anderson* that is directed to a ward of an institution. Further, there is no teaching or suggestion in *Anderson* that is directed to the creation of a ward report as asserted by the Examiner. As such, Appellants maintain that *Anderson* fails to cure the deficiencies of the teachings of *Devine* and *Kanor*, assuming these references are combinable, which Appellants do not admit. As the Examiner has failed to provide references that teach or suggest all of the claim elements, the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 and thus, claim 9 is allowable over the references as cited.

b. The Examiner Has Failed to Provide Proper Motivation to Combine the Teachings of the References

In support of the Examiner's rejection of the claim, the Examiner asserts as follows:

...It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Devine et al. and Kanor et al. and Anderson et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface for creating summary and detailed reports relating to the usage of specific incontinence products according to a specified institution and time periods taught by Devine et al. and Kanor et al. to include the ward report and major product group summary report of Anderson et al., in order to obtain an interface for presenting product usage by major product groups, detailed reports, and ward reports over selected time periods. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a detailed reporting system for product usage would have been obtained, as taught by Anderson et al.

First, the Examiner's statement asserting that one of ordinary skill would have been motivated to make the combination because a detailed reporting system for product usage would have been obtained is insufficient in order to provide motivation to combine the references as it fails to state why one skill in the art would be so motivated. Second, as the cited references, either alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest the creation of a ward report, Appellants maintain that neither the cited references, nor knowledge to one of ordinary skill in the art, would suggest combining the references in order to render Appellants' claims obvious. As the Examiner has failed to establish proper motivation to combine the cited references, Appellants maintain that the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness and thus, claim 9 is allowable over the references as cited.

c. The Rejection of Claim 9 Relies on Impermissible Hindsight Reasoning

By asserting that it would have been obvious to modify *Devine* to include the purported features of *Kanor*, with no suggestion or motivation in the applied references or elsewhere to do so,

the rejection appears to rely on Appellants' own specification resulting in impermissible hindsight reasoning.

2. The Rejection Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness of Dependent Claims 10-12 and 15

Claims 10-12 depend indirectly from claim 8 and claim 15 depends from claim 13. Appellants submit that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on *Devine* and *Kanor* in view of *Anderson* fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness for dependent claims 10-12 and 15 for at least the reasons set forth above with regard to claim 8 and 13, respectively. Appellants further submit that dependent claims 10-12 and 15 are separately patentable and offer the following additional argument for the invention of claims 10-12 and 15.

The rejection of claims 10-12 and 15 asserts that *Anderson* teaches the incremental features as recited therein. Appellants respectfully submit, however, that the rejection's reliance on *Anderson* as allegedly teaching this claim feature fails to make up for the deficiencies of the rejection as applied to claim 8 and 13, respectively. Thus, *Anderson*, taken alone or in combination with *Devine* and *Kanor*, assuming these references are combinable, which Appellants do not admit, fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness of dependent claims 10-12 and 15.

E. The Rejection of Claims 16, 18, 20, 21, and 23 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as Being Unpatentable Over *Anderson* in View of *Kanor* Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness

1. The Rejection Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness of Independent Claim 16

The invention as set forth in claim 16 provides for a private cost control method comprising storing data representative of use of the plurality of specific incontinence products; creating a graphical user interface accessible by at least one user, the graphical user interface including access to a plurality of reports containing information based upon the data; and providing an interface

accessible from at least one of the plurality of reports, the interface containing administrator analysis information pertaining to the data.

In support of the Examiner's rejection of claim 16, the Examiner asserts in the Final Office Action on page 10 as follows:

...Anderson et al. [discloses] a product cost control method comprising storing data representative of product use ("The data is transaction data that describes the sales of a given product" Column 2, line 67 - Column 3, line 1), creating a GUI accessible by a user including access to a plurality of reports containing information based on the data ("various queries and requests of the consumer product purchase repository 26 are formatted and transmitted by a retailer via user interfaces 60 and 66", Column 8, lines 15-19), and providing an interface from one of the reports containing administrator analysis information pertaining to the data ("Repository Changes - Updates made by database information administrator to the database via the retailer interface", Column 4, lines 14-17), the analysis information to be related to product usage over a specific period of time (Column 10, line 29 - Column 11, line 19). While Anderson et al. teaches such a system for displaying product usage data, they fail to show the data relating to incontinence products as recited in the claims. In the same field of the invention, Kanor et al. teaches a product monitoring similar to that of Anderson et al. In addition, Kanor et al. further teaches an incontinence monitoring system (Column 2, lines 35-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Anderson et al. and Kanor et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the product usage reporting system taught by Anderson et al. to include the incontinence products of Kanor et al., in order to obtain incontinence product usage reports. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a way to monitor usage and spending of hospital incontinence products would have been obtained, as taught by Kanor et al.

Appellants disagree that the cited references teach or suggest all of the claim elements. Appellants further disagree that there is proper motivation to combine the teachings of the references as cited.

a. The References Fail to Teach or Suggest All of the Claim Elements as Set Forth in Claim 16

As discussed above with regard to claim 1, *Kanor* fails to teach or suggest storing data representative of use of a plurality of incontinence products. As such, Appellants maintain the

Examiner has failed to provide references that teach or suggest this claim element, in combination with the other elements set forth in claim 16. The Examiner admits that *Anderson* fails to teach or suggest this claim element. As neither of the references cited by the Examiner, either alone or in combination, assuming these references are combinable, which Appellants do not admit, teach or suggest this claim element, Appellants respectfully submit that the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103. As such, Appellants maintain that claim 16 is patentable over the references as cited.

b. The Examiner Has Failed to Provide Proper Motivation to Combine the References With Regard to Claim 16

In support of the Examiner's rejection of claim 16, the Examiner asserts one would have been motivated to make such a combination because a way to monitor usage and spending of hospital incontinence products would have been obtained. However, as neither of the references cited teach or suggest monitoring storing data relating to incontinence products, nor monitoring usage and spending of hospital incontinence products, there is no teaching in the cited references, or in the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the teachings as purported by the Examiner. As the Examiner has failed to provide proper motivation to combine the teachings of the references, the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103. As such, Appellants maintain that claim 16 is patentable over the references as cited.

c. The Rejection of Claim 16 Relies on Impermissible Hindsight Reasoning

By asserting that it would have been obvious to modify *Devine* to include the purported features of *Kanor*, with no suggestion or motivation in the applied references or elsewhere to do so, the rejection appears to rely on Appellants' own specification resulting in impermissible hindsight reasoning.

2. The Rejection Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness of Dependent Claims 18 and 20

Claims 18 and 20 depend directly from claim 16. Appellants submit that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on *Anderson* in view of *Kanor* fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness for dependent claims 18 and 20 for the reasons set forth above with regard to claim 16. Appellants further submit that dependent claims 18 and 20 are separately patentable and offer the following additional argument for the invention of claims 18 and 20.

The rejection of claims 18 and 20 assert that *Anderson* teaches the incremental features as recited therein. Appellants respectfully submit, however, that the rejection's reliance on *Anderson* as allegedly teaching this claim feature fails to make up for the deficiencies for the rejection as applied to claim 16. Thus *Anderson*, taken alone or in combination with *Kanor*, assuming these references are combinable, which Appellants do not admit, fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness for dependent claims 18 and 20.

3. The Rejection Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness of Dependent Claim 21

The invention as set forth in claim 21 provides for a method wherein the administrator analysis information pertaining to the data is utilized to create a specific manufacturing cycle of the plurality of incontinence products.

a. The References Fail to Teach or Suggest All of the Claim Elements as Set Forth in Claim 21

In support of the Examiner's rejection of claim 21, the Examiner admits that *Anderson* fails to teach or suggest this claim element. The Examiner relies on the teachings of *Kanor* to cure the deficiencies of the teachings of *Anderson*, citing to col. 22, lines 12-14. In reviewing the citation provided by the Examiner, there is no teaching or suggestion that is directed to creating a specific manufacturing cycle of the plurality of incontinence products as asserted by the Examiner. As the

Examiner has failed to provide references that teach or suggest all of the claim elements, Appellants maintain that the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

b. The Examiner Has Failed to Provide Proper Motivation to Combine the References as Cited

In support of the Examiner's rejection of claim 21, the Examiner asserts that one would have been motivated to combine the teachings because a way to meet the needs of a hospital's incontinence product usage would have been obtained as taught by *Kanor*. However, there is no teaching in *Kanor* that is directed to meeting needs of hospital incontinence product usage in *Kanor*. As the Examiner's motivation is not suggested by the references as cited, nor is it within the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, Appellants maintain that there is no motivation to combine the references as suggested by the Examiner. As the Examiner has failed to provide proper motivation to combine the references, the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 and, thus, claim 21 is allowable over the references as cited.

c. The Rejection of Claim 16 Relies on Impermissible Hindsight Reasoning

By asserting that it would have been obvious to modify *Devine* to include the purported features of *Kanor*, with no suggestion or motivation in the applied references or elsewhere to do so, the rejection appears to rely on Appellants' own specification resulting in impermissible hindsight reasoning.

4. The Rejection Fails to Establish *Prima facie* Obviousness of Independent Claim 23

The invention of claim 23 is directed to storing information relating to usage of a plurality of specific incontinence products for a plurality of health care institutions; providing a user interface to access the stored information, wherein the user interface may be used to select at least at least one health care institution and a time period; generating at least one of a plurality of reports based upon

the selected health care institution and the selected time period; displaying the at least one generated report including specific information relating to the use of incontinence products at the selected health care institution for the selected time period; and utilizing the information in the at least one generated report to regulate incontinence care for patients in the selected health care institution.

The Examiner's rejection with regard to this claim was set forth above with regard to claim 16.

Appellants disagree that the Examiner has provided references that teach or suggest all of the claim elements. Appellants further disagree that the Examiner has provided proper motivation to combine the references as cited.

a. The References Fail to Teach or Suggest All of the Claim Elements as Set Forth in Claim 23

As noted above with regard to claim 1, Appellants maintain that *Kanor* fails to teach or suggest storing information relating to usage of a plurality of specific incontinence products. As such, Appellants maintain the Examiner has failed to provide references that teach or suggest this claim element, in combination with the other elements set forth in claim 23. Thus, Appellants maintain that *Kanor* fails to cure the deficiencies of *Anderson*, assuming these references are combinable, which Appellants do not admit. As the Examiner has failed to provide references that teach or suggest all of the claim elements, the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103. As such, Appellants maintain that claim 23 is patentable over the references as cited.

b. The Examiner Has Failed to Provide Proper Motivation to Combine the References With Regard to Claim 23

In support of the Examiner's rejection of claim 23, the Examiner asserts one would have been motivated to make such a combination because a way to monitor usage and spending of

hospital incontinence products would have been obtained. However, as neither of the references cited teach or suggest monitoring storing data relating to incontinence products, nor monitoring usage and spending of hospital incontinence products, there is no teaching in the cited references, or in the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the teachings as purported by the Examiner. As the Examiner has failed to provide proper motivation to combine the teachings of the references, the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103. As such, Appellants maintain that claim 23 is patentable over the references as cited.

c. The Rejection of Claim 23 Relies on Impermissible Hindsight Reasoning

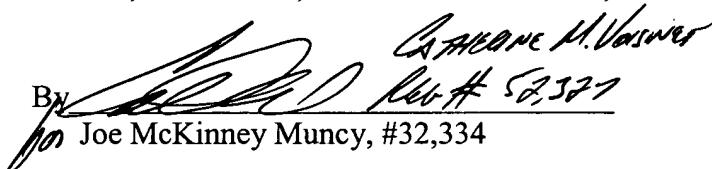
By asserting that it would have been obvious to modify *Devine* to include the purported features of *Kanor*, with no suggestion or motivation in the applied references or elsewhere to do so, the rejection appears to rely on Appellants' own specification resulting in impermissible hindsight reasoning.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The withdrawal of the outstanding rejections and the allowance of claims 1-16, 18, and 20-23 is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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IX. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. (Previously Presented) A data displaying interface, the interface comprising:
 - a page including:
 - a field for selecting a desired institution,
 - a field for selecting a desired period, and
 - a button for displaying one of a plurality of reports containing information relating to usage of a plurality of specific incontinence products pertaining to a selected institution and a selected period.
2. (Original) The data displaying interface of claim 1, wherein the page further comprises means for selecting one or more periods for display on one of the plurality of reports.
3. (Original) The data displaying interface of claim 1, wherein said first page further comprises means for selecting a currency type used on one of the plurality of reports.
4. (Original) The data displaying interface of claim 1, further comprising:
 - a subsequent page obtainable by way of actuation of said button, a content of said subsequent page being chosen from the plurality of reports, wherein the content is determined based upon a last displayed report of the plurality of reports.
5. (Original) The data displaying interface of claim 4, wherein the content of said subsequent page is a summary report, the summary report includes detailed information pertaining to products used in the selected institution over the selected period.

6. (Original) The data displaying interface of claim 5, wherein the summary report further includes a graph pertaining to costs associated with the products used.

7. (Original) The data displaying interface of claim 5, wherein the summary report further includes a graph pertaining to costs versus budget.

8. (Previously Presented) A method for displaying data, the method comprising the steps of:

generating a graphical user interface having a user selectable field pertaining to specific institutions, another user selectable field pertaining to specific time periods, means for selecting a number of periods, means for selecting a currency type, and a button; and

generating a subsequent graphical user interface upon actuation of the button, the subsequent graphical user interface being a report chosen from a plurality of predefined reports, wherein the report includes information relating to usage of a plurality of specific incontinence products relating to a selected institution and a specific time period.

9. (Original) The method according to claim 8, wherein the step of generating chooses the report from the plurality of predefined reports including at least a summary report, a detail report and a ward report.

10. (Original) The method according to claim 9, wherein the summary report includes information relating to major product groups used in the selected institution and over a selected number of periods.

11. (Original) The method according to claim 10, wherein the major product groups are each comprised of specific incontinence products related to a respective one of the major product groups.

12. (Original) The method according to claim 9, wherein the detailed report includes information relating to specific products of major product groups, the specific products each being an incontinence product.

13. (Original) A method for providing institutional specific information, the method comprising the steps of:

providing a graphical user interface accessible using required login information;

generating one of a plurality of reports based upon user selected institutional information and user selected periods of time; and

displaying on any one of the plurality of reports specific information relating to incontinence products used in the user selected institutional information and during the user selected periods of time.

14. (Original) The method according to claim 13, wherein the step of generating, the user selected institutional information is a specific user selected hospital or a group of hospitals previously grouped together.

15. (Original) The method according to claim 13, wherein the step of displaying, the one of the plurality of reports is selected from a summary report, a detail report and a ward report.

16. (Previously Presented) A product cost control method, comprising the steps of: storing data representative of use of a plurality of specific incontinence products; creating a graphical user interface accessible by at least one user, the graphical user interface including access to a plurality of reports containing information based upon the data; providing an interface accessible from at least one of the plurality of reports, the interface containing administrator analysis information pertaining to the data.

17. (Canceled).

18. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the step of providing provides analysis information relating to use of incontinence products over a specific period of time.

19. (Canceled).

20. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 16, wherein the administrator analysis information pertaining to the data is utilized to regulate incontinence care for patients in an institution.

21. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 16, wherein the administrator analysis information pertaining to the data is utilized to create a specific manufacturing cycle of the plurality of incontinence products.

22. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 13, wherein the specific information relating to incontinence products is utilized to regulate incontinence care for patients in an institution.

23. (Previously Presented) A method for providing information relating to incontinence product use within an institution, comprising:

storing information relating to usage of a plurality of specific incontinence products for a plurality of health care institutions;

providing a user interface to access the stored information, wherein the user interface may be used to select at least one health care institution and a time period;

generating at least one of a plurality of reports based upon the selected health care institution and the selected time period;

displaying the at least one generated report including specific information relating to the use of incontinence products at the selected health care institution for the selected time period; and

utilizing the information in the at least one generated report to regulate incontinence care for patients in the selected health care institution.